48. *The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act :*—The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which was extended to the State from 1st May 1958 were enforced vigorously during the year.

49. During the year 768 cases were launched under the Act of which 389 were convicted, 59 acquitted or discharged and the remaining were pending at the close of the year.

50. All the shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act in the State were inspected during the year by the Gazetted Police Officers.

51. Law and Order situation was well maintained despite the labour and students agitation and antisocial activities.

(iii) Prisons

(*Calendar year* 1959)

Policy.

52. The policy of the Prison Administration in the State as elsewhere had been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution.

Number of Prisoners.

53. At the beginning of the year, there were 5,252 prisoners under all classes, 21,826 prisoners of all classes were newly admitted during the year making a total of 27,078 prisoners of whom 22,795 were discharged under all classes leaving 4,283 prisoners at the end of the year.

54. The number of male and female convicts directly admitted into the Jails in the State during the year were 10,548 (10,917) and 384 (616) respectively.

Classification of Prisoners.

Head		Males	Females	Total
I COMMUNITIES :				
Hindus	...	6,826	334	6,860
Mohamadans	...	2,745	49	2,794
Christians	...	1,075	19	1,094
II AGE GROUP				
Below 16 years	...	174	...	174
Between 16 & 2 years	...	10,322	388	10,710
Between 40 and 60 years	...	2, 90	99	2 289
Above 60 years	...	648	7	655
III LITERACY				
Those able to read and write	...	3,700	67	3,767
Those able to read only	...	1,050	6	1,056
Illiterate	...	8,564	481	9,015

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IV PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS

1.	Government and Municipal Servants ...	299
2.	Professional persons in trade (artisans) ...	802
3.	Personal service ...	196
4.	Engaged in Agriculture ...	3,317
5.	Engaged in Commerce and Trade ...	702
6.	Engaged in Arts and Crafts ...	249
7.	Engaged in other Miscellaneous Services ...	7,359

Escapes.

55. There were 20 prisoners at large at the beginning of the year and seven escaped during the year making a total of 27 prisoners, of whom five were recaptured leaving a balance of 22 prisoners at large at the end of the year 1959. Sixteen prisoners of Alipuram Prison who remained at large at the end of 1958 was not included in the opening balance for 1959 as that Jail was abolished.

Convict Officers.

56. The total number of convicts employed as convict officers in all the Jails during the year was 1,805.

Expenditure.

57. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 20,56,980—18 (Rs. 18,90,784—68).

58. The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner during the year was Rs. 465-85 (Rs. 396-93).

59. Out of 8,631 under—trial prisoners 2,369 were released on bail, 1,964 were discharged by Courts, 908 were transferred, 2,335 were convicted, 54 escaped, three died, 988 prisoners remained at the close of the year.

Jail Industries.

60. In all the Jails in the State the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 5,66,305-32 (Rs. 4,21,599-50) during the year.

61. *No. of prisoners in Sub-Jails and lock-ups* :— There were 1,781 prisoners at the beginning of the year in the several lock-ups and Sub-Jails. Altogether 27,150 prisoners of all classes were received during the year and 25,865 were discharged under all causes leaving 3,069 at the end of the year.

Undertrial prisoner

62. Out of 15,675 under-trial prisoners, 4,516 were released on Jail, 1,434 were acquitted by Courts, 4,313 were sentenced to imprisonment of various terms, 10 escaped, 2,930 were transferred and 2 died leaving 2,470 on 1st January 1960.

63. The gross expenditure incurred in the administration of Sub-Jails and Lock-ups for the year was Rs. 3,81,100 (Rs. 5,18,779-23). Expenditure.

64. The average cost of maintenance per prisoner per year during the year was Rs. 310-94 (Rs. 347-15).

General.

65. The literacy classes were regularly conducted in most of the Jails with the help of Department as well as prisoner teachers. Even the prisoner teachers were given remuneration for conducting literacy classes.

66. The libraries in most of the Jails, both Stationary and Mobile in each of the prisons have been growing in importance and popularity among the prisoners.

67. Throughout the year the prisoners were given the benefits of moral talks and discussions by persons with wide experience appointed by Government.

68. The prisons were classified on the basis of the psychological traits of prisoners such as, hardened and habituals to be segregated in the Bellary Central Prison; the hardened casuals in the Belgaum Central Prison and the mild habituals and casuals of a reformable type in the other prisons under a special staff suitable to train the prisoners of the different classified types of individuals who commit crime not only by forces of economic and social circumstances but also by bent of mind which has a latent force of psychic energy.

69. For interviews the prisoners were classified as good, average and bad. The good prisoners were given the maximum facility for mixing with relatives; the average prisoner was given all the medium or average facilities; and the bad prisoner was treated with more restrictions at the time of interview.

70. The Government have been evincing keen interest to gear up the Prison Administration on the Modern Trends for the treatment of Crime and Criminals and to make the Prison Administration as Reformative as possible without risking the safety and security of the society during the year.

71. *Reformatory Borstal Schools at Alipuram, Bellary and Dharwar.*—Facilities were continued to be afforded for lodging the lads ordered by the Courts in the Bombay area at Dharwar and likewise lads of Andhra

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Pradesh in the Alipuram Borstal School at Bellary. The cost of maintenance of these lads was recovered as usual from the respective Governments.

72. At the beginning of the year there were 365 inmates, 169 were newly admitted and 187 were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 347 inmates in both the schools at the end of the year.

73. One hundred and ten lads were sentenced for detention by Magistrate, three were admitted on transfer, 13 returned from parole, and no lad was transferred under Section 11 of the Borstal School Act.

Age. **74.** The number of inmates under 18 years of age was 39 and 74 under 21 years.

75. Out of 113 inmates received, 69 were literate and 44 were illiterate.

76. Out of 113 inmates admitted to the Schools 20 were sentenced to be detained for 2 years, 73 for 3 years, 9 for 4 years and 11 for 5 years.

Articles sold. **77.** The total value of articles manufactured in the industries of the Schools was Rs. 11,154-35 and a sum of Rs. 25,414-17 was realised by the sale of manufactured articles. The net profit earned during the year was Rs. 4,924-78.

Finance. **78.** A total expenditure of Rs. 2,16,831 was incurred for maintaining the inmates during the year.

General. **79.** Literary classes were conducted for about two and half hours daily in the morning. Physical exercises and drill were given regularly every day. The school band was managed by the inmates themselves and the band set was also hired out.

80. The school Canteen at Dharwar was run for the benefit of the boys.

81. The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools.

82. The lads were given every opportunity to learn any trade in which they had aptitude.

(iv) Probation and Aftercare Services.

83. A uniform Children's Act to replace the exisiting four Children's Acts was under the consideration of the Government during the year.